Cheapest because Best. Always Pure and Safe. Can be used, with equal safety, both Internally and Externally.

A RELIEF FOR EVERY PAIN.

Cures Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Catarrh, Piles.

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POHOS EXTRACT

Endorsed by Presidents, Congressmen and Senators of the United States, by Governors and other Dig-nitaries, also by Royalty of Europe. Note our name on every label and wrapper

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

ures of about \$245,000,000, spread over a period of seven years, or an annual average of \$35,-000,000, but this includes maintenance as well as construction. The budget is not an excessive one, and the seven years' proposals are adroitly presented as a system based on annual votes in supply. The main point is that a powerful fleet will be at the disposal of the Emperor, who can use it without legislative restraint.

The Haytian affair is overshadowed by the Kiao-Chau ultimatum with proposals for a permanent coaling station and railway building in Shan-Tung; but another year there may be project for the purchase of St. Thomas as a German coaling station in the West Indies.

The struggle in the Hapsburg Empire continues with unabated fury, the victory of the minority in forcing the coalition ministry to resign, having been followed by a Czech outbreak against the Germans in Bohemia. The new Ministry has been doomed to enter upon its career by proclaiming the Standrecht in Prague. This is a form of military law enforced by civil tribunals and is a familiar expedient in Austria-Hungary. With 12,000 troops in the Bohemian capital the riotous outbreaks have been suppressed, but the position of the Ministry is most unstable, and the prospect for a renewal of the Ausgleich with Hungary is not clearing. The Emperor seems destined to be driven against his will into a coup d'état.

The excitement in Paris over the Dreyfus-Esterhazy scandal is still feverish. It is increased by the general suspicion that there are important secrets which the military authorities do not dare to reveal. Captain Dreyfus was convicted by a military court, but its processes were based on the ordinary procedure of the criminal courts known as l'instruction, by which a secret examination of the accused person is authorized. The Dre, fus case, although coming under the military law, may revolutionize criminal procedure in France by abolishing the judge l'instruction and substituting public for secret ex-

English politics are stagnant as a millpond without a ripple. The leaders have lost their breath and rumor-mongers their cunning. The most troublesome feature of the Ministerial programme at the coming session will be the London section. Lord Salisbury seems bent upon following up his indiscreet attack upon the County Council. It is now believed that the Government will support bills for the incorporation of Kensington and Westminster as cities independent of the County Council except with respect to sanitary building regulations. This will lead to a bitter struggle at the March elec-

County Council politics may be dull, but London has many fresh topics to discuss. Lady Jeune, one of the brightest ornaments of English society, has an excellent article in Contemporary Review" on the Duchess of Teck ANGRY DISCUSSION OF THE DREYFUS CASE. which raises the question whether members of the royal family are not overworked and underpaid.

Sir Wemyss Reid, in to-day's "Speaker," pays a fine tribute to Ellen Nussey, Charlotte Brontë's friend, who has died in a serene old age in the Midlands. Mr. Labouchere's clever de-fence in this week's "Truth" of his appeal for an injunction against the publication of his letters to Sala, has turned current opinion in his favor. While he has urged that the law must protect the privacy and decorum of correspondence, it is well-nigh certain that these letters will be brought out in the libel suit when he is a witness.

Professor Herkomer's refusal to carry off the presidency of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors when he might have had it by casting his vote as chairman on a tie ballot is commended as more honorable than success. Professor Herkomer wished to reform the society, and the conservative painters rallied around Mr. Ernest Waterlow, and elected him.

There have been many other themes, such as the terrible stress of weather on the coast, with the tragic loss of a lifeboat filled with brave men, and the comedy in a law court, with a famous money-lender's attempt to hold a rich and credulous officer of the Life Guards responsible for the debts of a tricky and titled black sheep, a story in high life which would have seemed incredible in fiction. When all else falls, there is the Scotch mystery respecting the identity of the heroic piper who played at Dargai when his legs were shot off. The most splendid function of the week was the Masonic celebration at the bicentenary of the opening of St. Paul's Cathedral, a grand and impressive service. A most spiteful calumny is the coarse attack upon the new chairman of the School Board, Lord Reay, an exceptionally able man, as a titled nonentity, who does not possess a coat-of-arms to place beneath his coronet.

Patti is singing to-day before an immens throng in Albert Hall, Edward Grieg has excited enthusiasm at the popular concerts, Humperdinck has conducted an orchestral performance of his own works, including "The Children of the King," and Richard Strauss has arrived for the Schultz concerts next week. Eleanor Calhoun will return to the stage as Peg Woffington next week in the provinces, where Sir Henry Irving is bringing a successful tour to a close.

Lieutenant Peary arrived in London in to-day's dense fog, with his wife, and will address the Royal Geographical Society early next week. He has few public engagements here, but will be well received. He will go to Norway to see Captain Sverdrup in the course of a month.

The publishers' proposals for the relief of booksellers by limiting the present trade terms to dealers pledging themselves not to exceed a fixed rate of discount have fallen through, since the Authors' Society, whose co-operation was essential, has reported to-day adversely upon them.

Rheumatism

Is permanently cured By Hood's Sarsaparilla Which neutralizes the Lactic acid in the blood.

Thousands who were Sufferers write that they Have felt no symptoms of Rheumatism since

Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The report is as academic in tone as a Free Trade essay, and condemns the alleged attempt to Germanize the British book trade. The German bookselling business is at least in sound condition, because it has been organized and systematized. English bookselling, apparently, must remain unprofitable from sentimental considerations, because there can be nothing like coercion. English photographers have been wiser than the booksellers, for they have formed a powerful union, which regulates their business and se-I. N. F. cures copyrights.

THE CRISIS TO BE MET.

PREPARING TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna, Dec. 4.-Emperor Francis Joseph today received the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski; the Austrian Premier. Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, and Baron Banffy, the Hungarion Premier. The latter, on Monday next, will submit to the Lower House of the Hungarion Diet, at Budapest, provisional enactments maintaining the status quo in Austria-Hungary, as regards the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the commercial policy of the empire.

FEWER OUTBREAKS IN BOHEMIA Prague, Dec. 4.—At Tabor vesterday evening the Czechs attacked the houses of Hebrews and broke the windows of the synagogue. Five of the rioters were arrested. The local force of gendarmes was reinforced this morning, and the military were called upon to assist in restoring order.

A mob of over a thousand persons at Braunau yesterday evening attacked the houses of the Czechs and, in spite of the efforts of the gendarmes and the regular police, smashed the windows and did other damage. Quiet was not restored until midstern. and and other damage. Quit might long, with in this city quiet reigned all night long, with the exception that a military patrol was fired upon from a house in Brennestrasse. The patrol escaped without injury.

JUDGE DENOUNCES A POLICE SPY.

REMARKABLE COMMENT ON A MURDER TRIAL AT BERLIN, ONT.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 4.-The trial of James Allison for the murder of Mrs. Orr in Berlin yesterday led to some of the methods of Canadian police officers in endeavoring to secure evidence against a prisoner being criticised by Chief Justice Sir William Meredith to-day. While Allison was in jail at Galt Con-

dith to-day. While Allison was in jail at Galt Constable Kay saw him and secured a statement which was put in as evidence.

"It was an improper proceeding," said the Chief Justice in opening court, "for a police officer to catechise a prisoner in this way, even after he had been warned. I want it to go out from one end of the land to the other that no officer is justified in such a course. It cannot be permitted in any country where British and Canadian law prevails."

The artifacts of the control of the land to the course of the canadian law prevails." valls."

The evidence was used against Allison, and he was convicted and sentenced to death.

HOT WORDS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED. Paris Dec. 4 .- The case of Di in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and occasion-ally gave rise to heated utterances. A good mathe Deputies, however, sustained the stand in the matter taken by the Government

M. André Castella, representing the Second Dis-trict of Laon, Editor of the "Cocarde," and formerly a warm supporter of General Boulanger, brought the matter up by asking the Premier, M. Meline, to reassure the public, especially the Army, on the subject, to which the Premier replied: "There is no Dreyfus affair, and can be none."

Continuing, the Premier explained that the investigation into the Esterhazy affair had resulted in placing him in the hands of a military court, a step, he added, which in no way prejudiced the final verdict, which was neither for the Government nor for the Chamber to deal with. In the mean time, M. Méline further remarked, good citizens should respect the authority of a judgment given. He deplored the desire to make the incident a political question, and expressed the hope that his statement would end a dispute which had al-

ready lasted too long.

The Comte de Mun, the Clerical leader, expressed regret at the fact that the Minister for War, Gen-eral Billot, was not present to defend the Army, whose chief-of-staff was attacked. This remark brought forth loud cheering, and the session of the Chamber was for a time suspended while awaiting the arrival of the Minister for War, who was summoned to appear. When the Minister arrived he was soon placed in possession of the facts in the case, and in his reply to the Deputies, spoke in decidedly warm tones. Among other things he

was no such thing as the Dreyfus case. A year ago, upon an interpellation by M. Castelin, the War Minister availed himself of the opportunity to say that Dreyfus had been fairly tried and unanimously condemned by seven of his equals on the evidence of twenty-seven officers. (Applause.)

"The Government, when questioned a few days ago, declared through the Minister for War that considered that Dreyfus had been regularly

"For myself, in my soul and conscience, as a soldier and the Chief of the Army, I regard the senore and the Chief of the Army, I regard the sentence as just. Dreyfus is guilty," (Applause.)

The Minister for War then repeated the remarks of the Premier concerning Esterhazy, and the proceedings ended with the General expressing regret at the fact that he had no means of dealing with the "calumnies against the chief of staff," and begging the Chamber to assist in bringing the "odous chmpalgn" to an end.

Reven resolutions were proposed. That of Henri Jumel, Republican, representing the Second Division.

ging the Chamber to assist in bringing the "odious campaign" to an end.

Seven resolutions were proposed. That of Henri Jumei, Republican, representing the Second Division of Mont de Marsan, "that the Chamber, declaring that it has no business to intervene in a question of judicial character, passes to the order of the day," was rejected by a vote of 147 to 162.

The Comte de Mun's morion, "that the Chamber is confident the Government will take steps to end the odious campaign against the army," was defeated by 262 to 244 votes.

The next motion was that of Henri de Lavertujon, Republican, representing the District of Saint Yriefx. It was in substance "that the Chamber, respecting a judgment passed and sympathizing with the homage rendered to the army by the Minister for War, pass to the order of the day."

the Minister for War, pass to the order of the day."

M. Méline, the Premier, supported this resolution, and it was accorded priority by a vote of 499 to 125. The first section was adopted by a vote of 490 to 13, and later the second section was adopted by 523 to 18.

to 18.

An amendment approving the declaration of the Minister for War was adopted by 225 to 153, and another proposed by Pierre Richard, a former Boulangist, condemning "those who are conducting an odious campaisn," was adopted, 154 of the Deputies voting for the motion and 77 against it.

A DUEL TO RESULT. JOSEPH REINACH SENDS A CHALLENGE TO M

MILLERAND. Paris, Dec. 4.—As a result of some hot words exchanged during the Dreyfus debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Joseph Reinach, Republican, representing the District of Digne, a well-known newspaper man and author and Editor of the "Republique Française," sent his seconds to M. Milerand, the well-known Socialist Republican and Editor of the "Pétite République Française." A duel with pistols has been arranged to take place between them. M. Reinach has already fought duels with M. Magnier and M. Paul Deroulede.

WHAT LONDON TALKS ABOUT

London, December 4.
GRAVITY OF THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.-International questions have been temporarily over-shadowed by the gravity of the situation in Austria, where things are as gloomy as imaginable. In addition to the imminence of a civil war, the next few hours may possibly witness an historic revolution n the relations between Austria and Hungary which might mean the reconstruction of the map of Europe. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the factions are drawn up like contending armies. The Germans have appealed to their compatriots on both sides of the frontier, and are apparently prepared to run all risks to keep the hated Czechs in subjection. The Czechs make no secret of the fact that their final aim is to abolish the Dual Empire and make it a Triple Empire by placing Bohemia on an equal footing with Austria and Hun-gary. To grant these demands would set Hungary imperial system. It looks as though the employ-ment of force is the only solution of the question. But against which faction will it be used?

The question of the Provisional Ausgleich bill for agreement to prolong for a year instead of ten years the compact between Austria and Hungary. years the compact between Austria and Hungary, pending arrangements for a longer compact) is, if possible, a question even more grave than the inreatened civil war. The Hungarian Diet has given Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, the Austrian Premier, until Monday next in which to state whether he can reasonably expect the Ausgleich bill to pass, and, failing a decisive answer, itaron honfry, the Hungarian Premier, will introduce on Monday a bill whereby Hungary will act independently as regards the duties to be levied, continuance of commercial relations with Austria and the renewal of the charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The compact between the two portions of the Dual State thus lapses, and, though the status quo may be maintained temporarily, Hungary will establish her claim to the right of independently disposing of these questions. It is easy to see that victory will only whet the Hungarian appetite, and that it will be but a short step to the dissolution of Austria, which in turn will hard Europe into a furnace of terrible possibilities. Apparently the only hope of escape is that the personal ascendency of the old Empetor will once again coable him to solve an apparently impossible situation. Falling in this, the Reichsrath will be dissolved, and a reign of Absolutism will begin in Austria, and, technically, Hungary will have resumed her independence, the first step toward a federated, as distinct from a dual, Austro-Hungarian monarchy. pending arrangements for a longer compact) is, if

that the Engineers' Conference has ended in a flasco is no surprise, though much regretted. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. submit the results to the members of the unions is most discouraging. It emphasizes their opinion that the conditions the employers are resolved to exact strike at the very root of the most cherished principles of trades-unionism. In conclusion it

"Nothings but the sense of the sufferings and sacrifices which the quarrel has already imposed pon our fellow-laborers could have induced us to submit proposals of such a humiliating character for consideration." The above is an admission of the fact, already

known, that the strikers are reduced to a pittful plight.

Briefly, the employers' propositions acknowledge the workmen's freedom to join unions, but they won't promise not to give preference to non unionists, and they claim complete liberty to put men or piecework to work at machines, to learn new methods. To the efficient, they guarantee wages equal to current rate, but the employers will not guarantee a standard rate. Efficiency is to be decided by the employers, who may engage non-efficients at lower wages. In addition, they insist upon the right to employ as many apprentices as they please. The all-pervading idea is to substitute individual bargaining for the collective principles of the unions. The ballots of the unions are returnable on December 12, but the general opinion is that the employers' conditions will be rejected overwhelmingly, in which case, it is almost needless to point out, distress is confronting hundreds of thousands this winter, which promises to be purusually severe. Briefly, the employers' propositions acknowledge

of thousands this wirt, which thousands this world here is usually severe.

The whole aspect of the industrial world here is most depressing. In addition to the engineering troubles, the Amsigamated Society of Railway Servauts has issued strike notices to 120,000 of its members, and the cotton industry is also threatened with paralysis. The contending factions are adamant; the men utterly refuse to arbitrate.

CONGRESSMAN GILLETT'S MISSION.-Congressman Gillett, of Massachusetts, who has spent hree weeks in Spain studying the Cuban question from the Spanish point of view, in his capacity as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, sailed from Gibraltar on Monday on board the Hamburg-American Line Steamer Augusta Victoria. The United States Minister, General Stewari L. Woodford, presented the Congressman to Premier Sagasta and Schor Guilon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom he discussed Cuban matters.

RRITISH MILITARISM - The Army bill take precedence over all others in the coming session of the British Parliament, and the Government is preparing to force the measure through before Easter. The increased amounts required will pos Easter. The increased amounts required will possibly exceed any budget surplus which may exist, but there will be no objection, even upon the part of the "Little Englanders." The question of raising a larger army for Great Britain is the topic of the hour, and even the bogic of the possibility of an invasion has been raised. All the Conservative and many of the Liberal speches are largely devoted to sketching the possible combinations of the Powers against Great Britain, with the view of convincing the public of the necessity for an increase of militarism.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY.-Sir Arthur B Farwood, Bart., Conservative, Member of Parliament for the Southwest Division of Lancashire, in Great Britain's frictions and the attitude of the foreign policy of the United States as being diffi-cult to forecast. Speaking broadly, he expialned, the United States would be slow to draw the sword in any quarrel, excepting with herself; but at the same time, he added, "ner domestic and political divisions are so keen, her politicians are so un-scrupulous as to the means they use to injure their opponents, and their press is so sensational and effective; that any day the United States might un-wittingly, and without real intent, be found in con-flict with some other Power. "At the bottom of the Americans' hearts there is regard for England, but their minds are so over-loaded with old prejudices that we could not with reasonable certainty calculate on which side of an issue the great American Republic might stand." foreign policy of the United States as being diffi-

WINE CROP .. FAILURE .- The reports from th Bordeaux the quantity is the smallest in many years and the quality is unpromising. In Burgundy the quality is poor and the crop small. The champagne vintage is quite a failure, and it is not expected that any of it will be good enough for exportation. The sherry crop of Spain is only two-thirds of the average, and the quality is coarse and common. In Portugal the quality is better, but the yield is small.

THE PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.-The revelations of the "Promissory Note Case," heard before the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice this week, have created a painful impression, and much sympathy is ex-pressed for the Marquis of Abergavenny, whose fourth son, Lord William Nevill, has been brought forward in so unenviable a manner, whereas his father is generally respected. The suit, as cabled to the Associated Press this week, was brought by "Sam" Lewis, the well-known London moneylender, against an officer of the Guards named Clay, to recover the sum of \$55,595 due on two promissory notes cashed for Lord William Nevill, who, the jury decided, obtained the young officer's signature by fraud, making him believe that he was signing documents relating to the divorce of Countess Cowley, Lord Nevill's sister. It is now said that further suits involving Lord Nevill are

imminent. The affair has been the talk of society for a long time past, and many attempts have been made to hush the matter up. Clay is one of the wealthiest of the English gilded youth. His mother married Beresford Valentine Melville, the Conservative member of Parliament for Stockport. who is Clay's guardian. The latter's father was J. Spender Clay, a former member of Parliament, who was one of the largest shareholders in the Bass Brewery Company. Mr. Melville became Clay's guardian after the death of the latter's father. The young man, who has just attained his father. The young man, who has just attained his majority and the control of a large fortune, met Lord Nevill at a house party at Ascot. Where he was prevailed upon to indorse the notes. Clay's sister, who has a fortune of \$59.000 a year, was recently married to Lord Bingham, the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Lucan. Young Clay owns a racing stable, which includes the well-known racer Padishah. More will be heard of the affair. The newspapers say that in the absence of a refuration of Clay's story Lord William Nevill must remain an exile and an outcast. Lord Nevill subout a dozen years ago was on the staff of Sir Henry Loch, at Melbourne, when the latter was Governor of Victoria. There Lord Nevill was received into the Roman Catholic Church, and in Rome, later, he studied for the priesthood. But he returned to England and married Luisa Marla Carmen de Murrieta, eldest daughter of José de Murrieta, Marquis de Santurce, the well-known banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm, in banker, just before the failure of his firm,

ing.
"Sam" Lewis, the money-lender, has been a
"Sam" Lewis the money-lender, has been a
well-known figure in London for thirty years past.
He had an office on Cork-st., and half the peerage
has been among his clients. A number of stories
are told about Lewis, including one to the effect
that every year, when he goes to Monte Carlo, he
takes \$10,000,000 with which to amuse himself and
accommodate his customers.

AN IMPECUNIOUS MARQUIS.-Hugh de Grey Seymour, the sixth Marquis of Heriford, who was born in 1843, was formerly a captain in the Grenadier Guards and at one time Controller of Her Majesty's Household, has joined the ranks of th Majesty's Household, has joined the ranks of the members of the aristocracy who have been obliged to quit their ancestral halls. He has just informed the authorities of Alcester, Warwickshire, near which his seat, Ragley Hall, is situated, that, owing to his decreasing income and increasing expenses, it is impossible for him to keep up the hall, and therefore he will be obliged to rent it.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE .- Ex-Empress Eugenle EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE - Ex-Empress Eugenle is contemplating publishing a life of her husband, the late Emperor Napoleon III. During her visit to Queen Victoria this week the widowed ex-Em-press discussed the matter with Her Majesty, but the latter pronounced herself as being strongly op-posed to the project.

RIVAL TO THE COATS.-The English Sewing Cotton Company, a combination of fifteen thread concerns in opposition to the Ceats, was brought out on Thursday las; with a capital of £2,750,000 (£13,750,000), which was twice subscribed in Glasgow.

RACING RESULTS.-The racing season just ended has produced some interesting figures. In the list of winning owners for 1897 John Gubbins, the owner of Galtee More, winner of the Derby (the first Irish horse to win that race) and the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and St Leger, as well as other big races, heads the list with \$22,739, of which sum all but \$102 was won by Galtee More. Leopold de Rothschild, who headed the list of winning owners in 1835 and 1856, is sec-ond, with 117.481. The Prince of Wales, who was second in 1886, is now third, with 115.779, which brings up the Prince of Wales's total for the last five years to 134.7tl. Lord Rosebery won 155.574.

five years to 64.7th Lord Rosebery won 65.574;
M. Lebaudy, 65.886; the Duke of Devonshire, 66.250,
and C. D. Rose, 66.277.
The American contingent shows up fairly well,
Pierre Lordlard leading with 65.384, his partner,
Lord William Beresford, winning 67.887, August,
Belmont won 65.2; Richard Croker, 61.662, and
James R. Keene, 656.
Among the others, "Mr. Jersey," otherwise Mrs.
Lily Langtry, won 65.614; H. McCalmont, 67.294, the
Duke of Mariborough, 696, Lord Dunraven, 6582,
and the Duke of Westminster, 64.218.

GERMAN CHAMPAGNE -From the British con GERMAN CHAMPAGNE.—From the British consular reports it appears that Germany is beginning seriously to rival France as a champagne extoorter. The making of sparkling wines in Germany has lately been brought to such perfection
that German wines of all brands now rank nearly
equal with French champagne, and the price is
much lower. Their export is entelly to America,
Great Britain and Reigium. The French method
of manufacture has been gener. By adopted in Germany, this being rendered ensy owing to the fact
that the largest champagns establishments in
France are partly in the hands of Germans.

BRITISH EXPEDITION FOR AFRICA.

TROOPS AND WAR MUNITIONS LEAVE BOMBAY FOR MOMBASA

Bombay, Dec. 4.-The 27th Bombay Infantry, with a field hospital, large quantities of telegraph equip-ment and several laks of rupees for immediate ex-penses, satist to-day for the island of Mombasa, off the coast of Zanzibar, where ten thousand coolles will be engaged to accompany the troops. The ex-petition is under the direct orders of the British War Office.

The island of Mombasa belongs to Zanzibar, which is included in the East Africa Protectorate of Great Britain. Mombasa is the capital of what is known as the Coast Province.

THE POPE NOT IN GOOD HEALTH.

IT IS SAID THAT THE PROPOSED ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

London, Dec. 4 - A dispatch to "The Pail Mall Gazette" from Rome announces that the Pope has not been enjoying his usual health lately. Dr. Laphas been taking weekly to hot sand baths three times a week. This, it is explained, is the only times a week. This, it is explained, is the only way by which the dector can counteract the rhoumants symptoms, which, according to the dispatch, appear at the patient's slightest exposure.

Dr. Lappont, it is added, has forbidden the Pope to take part in any tiring function, and therefore the programme for the ceremonies which were to take place on the sixtleth anniversary of the celebration of the first mass of Leo XIII have been apandoned.

WATER LET OUT OF THE CANALS.

Albany, Dec. 4.—Superintendent Aldridge, of the State Department of Public Works, announced to-day that he had ordered the water to be let from the canals to-day. The Department is in receipt of reports that fourteen boats are frozen in the canal at Fultonville, five of which are of the steel fleet.

REJECTION OF THE DAWES TREATY.

Ardmore, Ind. T., Dec. 4.-Returns from two out of four counties just received show that the rati-fication of the Dawes Choctaw treaty was defeated at Monday's election. Supporters of the bill here concede its defeat. The adopted and intermarried citizens were not permitted to take part in the alaction. four counties just received show that the ratt

AIMED AT STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Berlin, Dec. 4.-A Nationalist Liberal Deputy, Herr Bassermann, has introduced in the Reichstag an interpellation as to what measures the Gov-ernment intends to adopt in order to prevent the existence of monopolies. This action is aimed, ac-cording to the general understanding, at the Stand-ard Oil Company.



When a female gymnast leaps blindfold through the air, the women spectators usually think it is a tertibly risky thing to do, and wonder how she ever has the hardhood; yet the leap is taken with perfect confidence because she knows that strong and dextrous hands are ready to receive her. She would never take such chances at the hands of any but a trained and skillful athlete. That is where she is really is where she is really more prudent than many of her sex.

Women who would shudder at the risks of a

shudder at the risks of a gymnastic performance-take vastly more danger-ous chances by trusting their life and health to the advice of some incompetent, uneducated person, when they are suffering from weakness or disease.

Only a skilled, experienced physician is competent to prescribe remedies for the complicated ailments of the feminine organism. No mere nurse is fitted to deal with diseases which demand the utmost resources of medical science.

For nearly 30 years Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulfing physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., has given special, expert attention and study to the treatment of woman's diseases. No physician in the United States has had more remarkable success in this particular field of practice.

Practice.
His "Favorite Prescription" has cured more cases

of obstinate female diseases than any other known remedy. No other medicine in the world so com-pletely restores organic health and strength to sufferplefely restores organic hearmansburg. Northampton ing women.

Mrs. Jacob Schaffner, of Freemansburg, Northampton Co., Pa., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to let you know the great good I have received from your medicines and the self-treatment at home. I was troubled with female weakness; had pains in my back all the time, sometimes so severe that I could not lie still in bed at night. I tried different doctors but they could not help me. Then my husband induced me to try Dr. Pience's Assorite Prescription. After taking six bottles I feel like a new womap. Thanks for your advice.", WANTED!

Second-Hand Weber Pianos.

The almost daily demand for second-hand WEBER PIANOS among the Musical Public is such that we are enabled to offer the highest price for them in exchange for new ones of our

LATEST DESIGNS.

The same intelligence and solidity of construction, PURE. MUSICAL and SYMPATHETIC TONE, combined with GREATEST POWER, which has characterized the

since its complete triumph over all competition in 1876, is marked in even a greater degree in the

WEBER OF 1897-'98. WEBER WAREROOMS, 5TH AVE. AND 16TH ST.



Something for the Children's Christmas

Will naturally suggest the "Children's Store"-with its unrivaled assortment of everything for young people—now even more abundantly supplied than usual with goods especially suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Furs, Leggins, Gymnasium and Athletic Goods, Boys' Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, and House Coats, Umbrellas, Canes, etc., besides Toys, Dolls, Games, and Books for the little ones. All at the Lowest

ing, plaid or small checks, trimmed with silk cord and frogs, 6 to 16 yrs., 84 to 84.50.

HANDKERCHIEFS, children's sizes, in fancy boxes, initials, % dozer in box, for \$1.50.

\$1.25 to \$1.75. FINE WHITE THIBET SETS-stole and round WINDSOR TIES for little boys-extra long and wide.

Roman stripes and plaids, 25c. DAINTY EIDER-DOWN WRAPPERS, soft pinks RUBBER BOOTS, spring heels, extra high cut, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

BOYS' HOUSE COATS, Scotch wool, handsome color-ing, plated or small checks, trimmed with silk cord and frogs, 6 to 16 yrs., \$4 to \$4.50.

SILK UMBRELLAS—fashionable colors for girls, eli-ver and pearl deposit handles, \$2.75. With handles particularly apt for Boys, \$2.00.

KID GLOVES, tan shades, fur tops, fleece lined, all sizes, 79c. Mittens-65c. HOUSE SLIPPERS, fine felt, high cut, fur trimmed, APRONS for School Girls, ruffled, and daintily trim BABIES' CLOTHES RACKS, hand painted, an

> burnt decorations, \$1.25. BOYS' CANES, Prince of Wales Crook, natural

60-62 West 23d Street.

Janold, Constable & C Men's Furnishings.

Neckwear, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Shirts, Pajamas, Bath Wraps, Smoking Jackets, Umbrellas, Gloves.

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WALL STREET AND EXCHANGES.

Gold coin to the amount of \$200,000 was yesterday deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury in payment for a telegraphic transfer of a similar amount to San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury there are neglector to the transfer was made through the Treasury of the transfer was made. through the Treasury at Washington. Some weeks ago New-York bankers had millions in gold in San Francisco that had come from Australia. They desired to make telegraphic transfers of this gold brough the sub-treasuries to New-York. The Government could not then accommodate ther count of exchange conditions. At that time the bankers had their gold forwarded by registered mail. Now conditions are reversed, and the Government can transfer the gold without loss. A telegraphic transfer of 200,000 in currency was made y-sterday through the Sub-Treasury to New-Orleans in exchange for legal-tender notes.

The chief features of the bank statement yester The chief features of the bank statement yester-day were an increase of \$6.417,100 in deposits to \$666, 278,600, and an increase in learns of \$3.475,500 to \$37,-744,000. The statement showed the National City Bank to have \$91,612,000 in deposits and \$67,889,800 in learns. Yesterday the Chase National Bank sent loans. Yesterday the Chase National Bank sent \$4,000,000 in checks, etc., to the Clearing House, and received back \$4,001,000, so that if made its settlement by the paying of \$1,000 in cash. This operation was commented on as being a specially good example of the value of the Clearing House system.

John E. Borne, president of the Colonial Trus Company, said yesterday that his company was no interested, directly or indirectly, in the People's Gas Company, of Buffalo, which was incorporated Gas Company, of Buffalo, which was incorporated at Albany on Friday. William F. Sheehan and Anthony N. Brady are not, as stated, directors of the Trust Company. Neither are they concerned in the People's Company. Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower said he had nothing to do with the People's Company, it appears that the People's Company is a concern promoted by J. Edward Addicks and is to succeed the Queen City Gas Company of Buffalo.

There were substantial gains in stocks last week comparing the closing prices of yesterday with those of the preceding Saturday. Some of the advances were: American Sugar, 44: American To vances were: American Sugar, 44; American To-bacco, 25; Canada Southern, 25; Chicago Great Western, 25; Consolidated Gas, 2; Laclede Gas, 24; Metropolitan Street Railway, 45; Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred, 35; Missouri Pacific, 25; Pullman, 2; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 25;

W. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treas ury, in charge of the Eastern Division of the Treas ury Department, was at the Custom House yester day conforting with Collector Bidwell. The Com-mission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow begin its investigation with a view to improving the customs system in force at this port. Lieutenant Francis Winslow, disbursing officer

of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, obtained a supply of greenbacks at the Sub-Treasury yester day for use on the trip of the Canal Commission MRS. HOYT'S GROOM CONFESSES.

MUCH OF THE JEWELRY STOLEN FROM HIS EMPLOYER FOUND BY THE DETECTIVES. Edward Boucher, the Belgian groom employed by Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, confessed yesterday that he had stolen \$5,000 worth of diamonds from his employer last Monday night. He said, however, that his wife, who was arrested with him on suspicion, had nothing to do with the theft.

The groom told Detective Dillon yesterday that he stole Mrs. Hoyt's diamonds, as well as all the other pieces of jewelry missed by the Hoyt family in the last six months, and on account of which another servant was discharged. Boucher said another servant was discharged. Boucher said that his room contained a number of the articles that had been stoien, and the detectives then searched it as the prisoner directed. They found two gold-mounted fans, several garment buckles of gold dismond stickpins and many other articles of gold and silver. Boucher had sold to a jeweller only a \$2,300 diamond crescent pendant. The thief was introduced to this man by a woman, who said that he had just come from Europe and wanted to dispose of some diamonds. The detectives are now trying to find out who this woman is.

A diamond ring valued at \$1,500, Boucher said, had been hidden by him in Mrs. Hoyt's stable. The detectives took him there yesterday afternoon to try to find it. The prisoner and his wife were held

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yesterday by Magistrate Pool in the Morrisania Police Court for examination on Monday.

FORMER CITY CLERK SENT TO PRISON Chicago, Dec. 4.—George Bogart, formerly City Clerk of Evanston, who some time ago pleaded guilty to the charge of embeszling city funds, was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the peni-tentiary to-day by Judge Baker. Bogart's shortage amounted to nearly 30.00.